

Glue Spin S_G in The Longitudinally Polarized Nucleon

Raza Sabbir Sufian^{*1,†}, Michael J. Glatzmaier^{1,‡}, Yi-Bo Yang^{1,*}, Keh-Fei Liu^{1,⊗}, Mingyang Sun¹



(χ QCD Collaboration)

¹*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506*

[†]*E-mail:* sabbir.sufian@uky.edu

[‡]*E-mail:* michael.glatzmaier@gmail.com

^{*}*E-mail:* ybyang@pa.uky.edu

[⊗]*E-mail:* liu@pa.uky.edu

We present a lattice QCD calculation of the glue spin S_G in the nucleon for the first time. It was recently shown that the first moment of the glue helicity distribution could be obtained through the cross-product of the the electric field \vec{E} and the physical gauge field \vec{A}_{phys} with the non-Abelian Coulomb gauge condition, i.e. $\int d^3x \vec{E}(x) \times \vec{A}_{phys}(x)$ in the infinite momentum frame. We use the gauge field tensor from the overlap Dirac operator to check the frame dependence and calculate glue spin with several momenta. The calculation is carried out with valence overlap fermion on 2+1 flavor DWF gauge configurations on the $24^3 \times 64$ lattice with $a^{-1} = 1.77$ GeV with the light sea quark mass corresponding to a pion mass of 330 MeV.

*The 32nd International Symposium on Lattice Field Theory
23-28 June, 2014
Columbia University New York, NY*

^{*}Speaker.

1. Introduction

The complete decomposition of nucleon spin into its quark and glue components has been a long challenging problem in QCD since the first discovery of ‘proton spin crisis’ [1]. To find out where the spin of the proton comes from, it is expected that it should compose of the quark spin, quark orbital angular momentum, glue spin, and glue orbital angular momentum in a sum rule

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{S}_q + \mathbf{L}_q + \mathbf{S}_G + \mathbf{L}_G \quad (1.1)$$

There has been a crucial question for a long time as to whether such a decomposition exists with gauge-invariant local operators and, further more, if they can be measured experimentally. In this work we particularly concentrate on the glue spin operator in regard to the feasibility of calculating its matrix element on the lattice.

A recent calculation [2] of quark and glue momenta and angular momenta in the proton on a quenched lattice has found quark spin contributes $\sim 25\%$ [3], glue angular momentum contributes $\sim 28\%$ and quark orbital angular momentum contributes $\sim 47\%$ of proton spin based on the nucleon spin decomposition with the energy-momentum tensor in the Belafonte formalism [4]. In this case, the glue angular momentum cannot be decomposed into spin and orbital angular momentum. The next major question is if it is at all possible to decompose the glue total angular momentum into its orbital and spin components as suggested in the canonical formalism, but in a gauge invariant fashion.

A recent analysis [5] of high-statistics 2009 STAR [6] and PHENIX [7] data showed evidence of non-zero glue helicity in the proton. For $Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$, they found gluon helicity distribution $\Delta g(x, Q^2)$ positive and away from zero in the momentum fraction region $0.05 \leq x \leq 0.2$. However, the result presented in [5] has very large uncertainty in the small x -region.

In this work, we carry out a lattice calculation of the glue spin in the nucleon based on the theoretical framework in [8]. We shall present our preliminary result on the momentum dependence of the glue spin in the nucleon.

2. Theoretical Framework

The total glue helicity which is the integral of the glue helicity distribution, i.e. $\Delta G = \int_0^1 \Delta g(x) dx$, is defined as [9],

$$\Delta G = \int dx \frac{i}{2xP^+} \int \frac{d\xi^-}{2\pi} e^{-ixP^+\xi^-} \langle PS | F_a^{+\alpha}(\xi^-) \mathcal{L}^{ab}(\xi^-, 0) \tilde{F}_{\alpha,b}^+(0) | PS \rangle \quad (2.1)$$

where the light front coordinates are $\xi^\pm = (\xi^0 \pm \xi^3)/\sqrt{2}$. The proton plane wave state is written as $|PS\rangle$, with momentum P^μ and polarization S^μ . The dual gauge field tensor, $\tilde{F}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}$ and

the light cone gauge-link is in the adjoint representation $\mathcal{L}(\xi^-, 0) = \mathcal{P} \exp \left[-ig \int_0^{\xi^-} \mathcal{A}^+(\eta^-, 0_\perp) d\eta^- \right]$

with $\mathcal{A}^+ \equiv T^c A_c^+$. Eq. (2.1) is gauge invariant but its partonic interpretation is clear only in the light cone gauge. One cannot evaluate this expression on the lattice due to its dependence on real time, given by ξ^- . After integrating the longitudinal momentum x , the light-cone operator for the

matrix element has the following expression [8, 10]

$$\tilde{S}_g = \left[\vec{E}^a(0) \times (\vec{A}^a(0) - \frac{1}{\nabla_+} (\vec{\nabla} A^{+,b}) \mathcal{L}^{ba}(\xi^-, 0)) \right]^z \quad (2.2)$$

This expression is analogous to the gauge-invariant glue spin density operator

$$\vec{S}_g = \vec{E}^a \times \vec{A}_{phys}^a \quad (2.3)$$

proposed by X. Chen *et al.* [11], where $A_{\mu phys}$ is the physical component of the gauge field A_μ which is decomposed to $A_{\mu phys}$ and a pure gauge part as in QED,

$$A_\mu = A_{\mu phys} + A_{\mu pure} \quad (2.4)$$

They transform homogeneously and inhomogeneously with respect to gauge transformation respectively,

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\mu phys} &\rightarrow A'_{\mu phys} = g A_{\mu phys} g^{-1} \\ A_{\mu pure} &\rightarrow A'_{\mu pure} = g A_{\mu pure} g^{-1} + \frac{i}{g_0} g \partial_\mu g^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

where g is the gauge transformation matrix and g_0 is the coupling constant. In order to have a unique solution, conditions are set as follows: the pure gauge part does not give rise to a field tensor by itself and $A_{\mu phys}$ satisfies the non-Abelian Coulomb gauge condition

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\mu\nu pure} &= \partial_\mu A_\nu pure - \partial_\nu A_\mu pure + ig_0 [A_\mu pure, A_\nu pure] = 0 \\ D_i A_{i phys} &= \partial_i A_{i phys} - ig_0 [A_i, A_{i phys}] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

It is shown by Ji, Zhang, and Zhao [8] that when boosting the glue spin density operator \vec{S}_g in Eq.(2.3) to the infinite momentum frame (IMF), the second term in the parentheses on the right side of Eq. (2.2) is \vec{A}_{pure} . Thus \tilde{S}_g is just the glue spin density operator \vec{S}_g in the IMF along the direction of the moving frame.

It can be shown [12] that $A_{\mu phys} = g_C^{-1} (A_C)_\mu g_C$ where A_C is the gauge potential fixed to the Coulomb gauge and g_C is the gauge transformation that fixes the Coulomb gauge. Since \vec{S}_g is traced over color, spin operator is then

$$\vec{S}_G = \int d^3x Tr(g_C \vec{E} g_C^{-1} \times \vec{A}_C) = \int d^3x Tr(\vec{E}_C \times \vec{A}_C) \quad (2.7)$$

where \vec{E}_C is the electric field in the Coulomb gauge. Although it is gauge invariant since both E and A_{phys} transform homogeneously, it is frame dependent and depends on the proton momentum. Its IMF value corresponds to ΔG as measured experimentally from high energy proton-proton scattering. The important outcome of the derivation is that glue spin content is amenable to lattice QCD calculation. To the extent that it can be calculated at large enough momentum frame of the proton with enough precision, it can be compared to the experimental glue helicity ΔG .

3. Lattice Calculation

3.1 Simulation Details

We use valance overlap fermion on $(2+1)$ flavor RBC/UKQCD DWF gauge configurations on the $24^3 \times 64$ lattice [19]. The number of configurations we use in our calculation is 203. The corresponding sea quark masses in the lattice units are $am_l = 0.005$ and $am_s = 0.04$. The inverse lattice spacing is $a^{-1} = 1.77$ GeV and $L = 2.7$ fm. The light sea mass corresponds to a pion mass of 330 MeV.

The nucleon propagator is constructed from the grid-8 smeared source with Z_3 noise using low mode substitution [13, 14]. We set the source time slices at $t = 0$ and $t = 32$ and then shift the sources from $t = 0$ to $t = 31$ and $t = 32$ to $t = 63$ in pairs to increase statistics.

We use three different momenta $p = 1, 2$ and 3 where p is defined as

$$p = \frac{2\pi n}{La}, \text{ for } n=0,1,2,\dots \quad (3.1)$$

3.2 Construction of $F_{\mu\nu}$ From The Overlap Dirac Operator (D^{ov})

It has been shown in [15] that, on a hyper-cubic lattice with lattice spacing a , the gauge field strength tensor $F_{\mu\nu}(x)$ can be obtained from D^{ov} operator

$$tr_s \sigma_{\mu\nu} D^{ov}(x, x) = c^T(\rho) a^2 F_{\mu\nu}(x) + \mathcal{O}(a^3), \quad (3.2)$$

where tr_s denotes the spinor trace, $D^{ov}(x, x)$ is the diagonal matrix element of the overlap operator at (x, x) . The proportional constant $c^T = c^T(\rho)$ is a function of the overlap mass parameter ρ and $\sigma_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2i}[\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu]$. It has been found that in the study of the QCD vacuum structure with the topological charge density derived from D^{ov} produces better signal than those obtained from gauge links [16, 17]. This is also true when the gauge field tensor from the overlap operator is used to calculate the glue momentum and angular momentum in the nucleon [2]. This is because the non-ultralocal behavior of D^{ov} serves as an efficient filter of UV fluctuations through chiral smearing. Therefore, in this work we construct $F_{\mu\nu}(x)$ from the D^{ov} operator and obtain the electric field from $E_i = -F_{4i}$.

3.3 Construction of Coulomb gauge fixed potential $(A_C)_\mu(x)$

The standard way of gauge fixing on the lattice [18] is equivalent to maximizing the gauge functional

$$F_g[U] = \mathcal{R}e \sum_{\mu, x} tr[U_\mu^g(x) + U_\mu^g(x - \hat{\mu})^\dagger] \quad (3.3)$$

with respect to gauge transformations $g(x) \in SU(3)$ where

$$U_\mu^g(x) \equiv g(x) U_\mu(x) g(x + \hat{\mu})^\dagger. \quad (3.4)$$

We have defined the Coulomb gauge-fixed $A_\mu(x)$ to be,

$$(A_C)_\mu(x) \equiv \left[\frac{U_\mu(x) - U_\mu^\dagger(x)}{2iag_0} \right]_{\text{traceless}} \quad (3.5)$$

where $U_\mu(x) = e^{iag_0 A_\mu(x)}$.

We calculate tadpole improved lattice gauge coupling \tilde{g}_0 for Iwasaki gauge action and therefore tadpole improve the glue spin density operator ($\vec{E}_C \times \vec{A}_C$) in our calculation based on mean field improvement in [20]. To obtain tadpole improved \vec{E}_C calculated from D^{ov} operator, we use tadpole improved value of $c^T(\rho)$.

3.4 Disconnected Insertion of The Three Point Correlation Function

In order to extract the glue spin contributions to the nucleon, we compute the ratio of the disconnected three-point function to the two-point function with the nucleon propagator source and sink located at t_0 and t . We insert the glue spin value, $L_i(t') = \int d^3x (\vec{E}_C \times \vec{A}_C)(x, t')$ at some insertion time t' . Then the ratio of disconnected insertion three-point function to two-point function can be written as

$$\tilde{R}(t, t', t_0) = \frac{\left\langle S_N(t, t_0) (L(t') - \langle L(t') \rangle) \right\rangle}{\langle S_N(t, t_0) \rangle} \quad (3.6)$$

where $S_N(t, t_0)$ is the nucleon propagator. We improve the statistics by using the summed ratio method [21] and denote the summed ratio by $R'(t, t_0) = \sum_{t'=t_0+1}^{t-1} \tilde{R}(t, t', t_0)$, where $\tilde{R}(t, t', t_0)$ is summed over t' between $t_0 + 1$ and $t - 1$ inclusive. $R'(t, t_0)$ has a linear behavior in the region where t is assumed to be large enough and therefore we label $R'(t, t_0)$ as $R(t)$ in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The slope of the linear region of the $R(t)$ plot gives a measure of the glue spin in the nucleon for a given momentum of the nucleon.

4. Numerical Results

We use two different masses for the valance quarks, namely $m_q = 0.0203$ and $m_q = 0.0756$ in lattice units which correspond to $m_\pi \simeq 380$ MeV and $m_\pi \simeq 640$ MeV respectively.

Fig. 1 shows our signal from the constructed values of $R(t)$ for the quark mass equivalent to $m_\pi \simeq 640$ MeV. In our current analysis the heavier quark mass produces better signal, especially for momenta $p = 1$ (0.46 GeV/c) and $p = 2$ (0.93 GeV/c) when we fit the slope to get an estimate of S_G . Fig. 2 shows the fit results of S_G for different quark masses and momenta. At this stage due to the large errors in the fit results of $p = 0.46$ GeV/c and $p = 0.93$ GeV/c momenta of the proton, we cannot extrapolate to any value of S_G in the large momentum frame of the proton. However it is clear that our analysis shows a positive spin S_G for proton at rest. Fro the case of $pa = 0$ and $m_\pi = 640$ MeV, the value of S_G is $(18 \pm 3.4)\%$ of the total proton spin of $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lattice perturbation calculation is being carried out [22] to match this lattice result to that of the continuum. Non-perturbative renormalization based on momentum and angular momentum sum rules [2] is also being pursued.

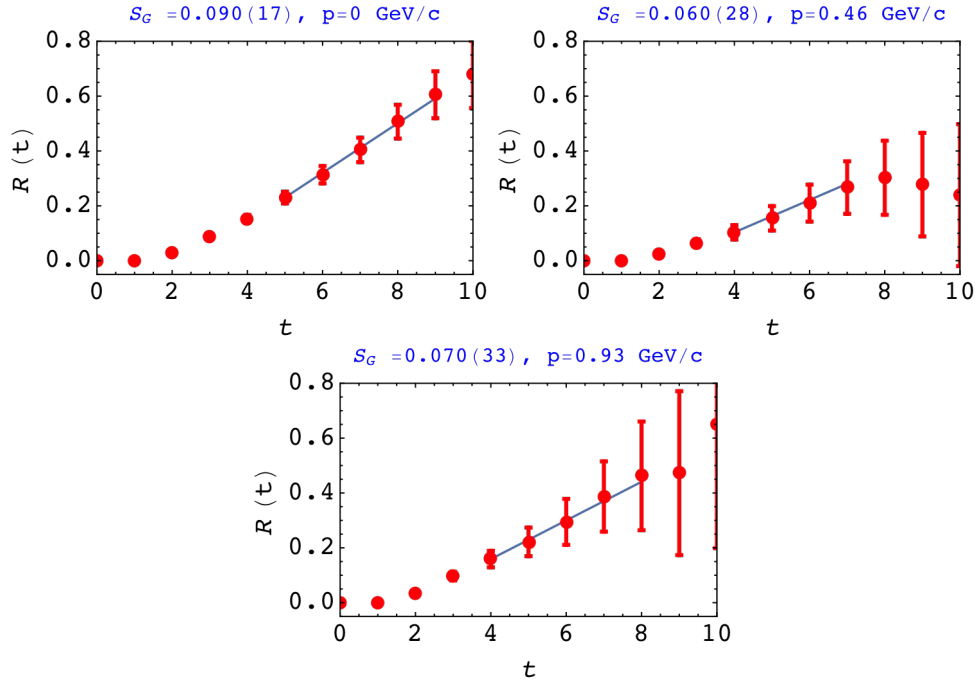


Figure 1: Summed ratio $R(t)$ for $m_\pi = 640 \text{ MeV}$.

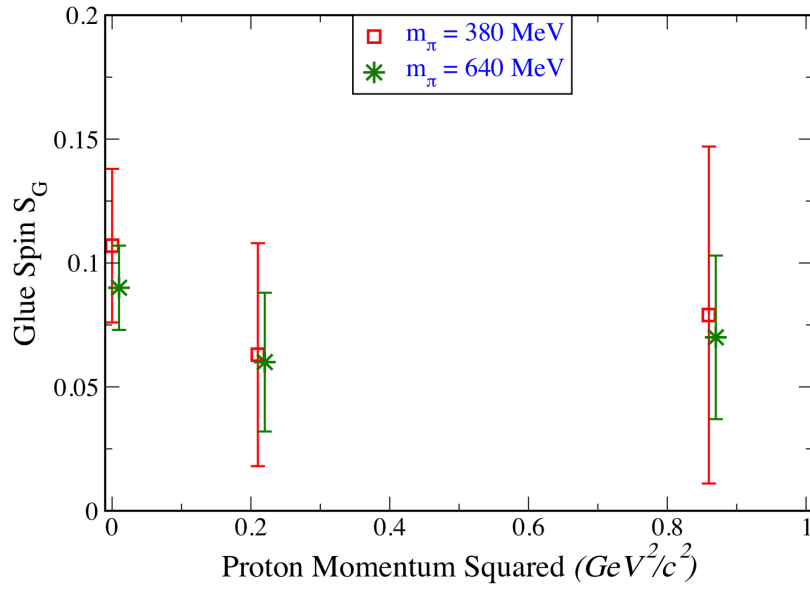


Figure 2: Fit results of glue spin (S_G) in longitudinally polarized proton.

5. Conclusion

Since the errors of our present calculation are large for $p \neq 0$ (as seen in Fig. 2), we cannot extrapolate S_G to the large momentum frame of the proton and draw any conclusion of the momentum dependence of S_G . The most important result one can conclude from the fitted values of S_G is that the contribution of glue spin to nucleon is non-zero and positive for the proton at rest.

We plan to increase our statistics of the nucleon propagator and improve signal of the glue spin density operator and perform analysis with larger momenta. We also aim to perform similar analysis on the $32^3 \times 64$ lattice at a smaller lattice spacing.

K.F. Liu would like to thank Y. Hatta, X. Ji and Y. Zhao for useful discussions.

References

- [1] EMC Collaboration : J. Aschman et al., Phys. Lett. **B 206**, 364 (1988).
- [2] M. Deka *et al.* [χ QCD Collaboration], to appear in Phys. Rev. D, [arXiv:1312.4816 [hep-lat]].
- [3] S. J. Dong, J.-F. Lagae and K. F. Liu, Phys. Rev. Lett. **75**, 2096 (1995), [hep-ph/9502334].
- [4] X. -D. Ji, Phys. Rev. Lett. **78**, 610 (1997) [hep-ph/9603249].
- [5] D. de Florian, R. Sassot, M. Stratmann and W. Vogelsang, Phys.Rev.Lett. **113** (2014) 012001, arXiv:1404.4293 [hep-ph].
- [6] P. Djawotho for the STAR Collaboration 2013, arXiv:1303.0543 [nucl-ex].
- [7] A. Adare *et al.* (PHENIX Collaboration), Phys.Rev. **D90**, 012007 (2014), arXiv:1402.6296 [hep-ex].
- [8] X. Ji, J. H. Zhang and Y. Zhao, Phys.Rev.Lett. **111** (2013) 112002, arXiv:1304.6708 [hep-ph].
- [9] A. V. Manohar, Phys. Rev. Lett. **66**, 289 (1991).
- [10] Y. Hatta, Phys. Rev. D **84**, 041701 (2011), [arXiv:1101.5989 [hep-ph]].
- [11] X. -S. Chen, X. -F. Lu, W. -M. Sun, F. Wang and T. Goldman, Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 232002 (2008), arXiv:0806.3166 [hep-ph].
- [12] Y. Yang and K.F. Liu, under preparation.
- [13] A. Li *et al.* (χ QCD), Phys. Rev. D **82**, 114501 (2010), arXiv:1005.5424 [hep-lat].
- [14] χ QCD Collaboration (M. Gong et al., Phys. Rev. **D 88**, 014503 (2013) [arXiv:1304.1194 [hep-ph]].
- [15] K.F. Liu, A. Alexandru, I. Horváth, Phys.Lett. **B 659** (2008) 773-782 [arXiv:hep-lat/0703010].
- [16] I. Horváth, S.J. Dong, T. Draper, F.X. Lee, K.F. Liu, N. Mathur, H.B. Thacker, and J.B. Zhang, Phys. Rev. **D 68**, 114505 (2003) [arXiv:hep-lat/0302009].
- [17] I. Horváth, A. Alexandru, J.B. Zhang, Y. Chen, S.J. Dong, T. Draper, F.X. Lee, K.F. Liu, N. Mathur, S. Tamhankar, and H.B. Thacker, Phys. Lett. **B 612** 21 (2005) [arXiv:hep-lat/0501025].
- [18] C.T.H. Davies, G.G. Batrouni, G.P. Katz, A.S. Kronfeld, G.P. Lepage, P. Rossi, B. Svetitsky and K.G. Wilson, Phys. Rev. **D37** (1988) 1581; G.P. Katz, G.G. Batrouni, C.T.H. Davies, A.S. Kronfeld, G.P. Lepage, P. Rossi, B. Svetitsky and K.G. Wilson, Phys. Rev. **D37** (1988) 1589.
- [19] T. Yamazaki, Y. Aoki, T. Blum, H. W. Lin, M. F. Lin, S. Ohta, S. Sasaki, R. J. Tweedie, J. M. Zanotti, for the RBC, UKQCD Collaborations, Phys. Rev. Lett.**100**:171602,2008 [arXiv:0801.4016 [hep-lat]].
- [20] G. P. Lepage, P. B. Mackenzie, Phys. Rev. **D48**(1993), 2250-2264. [hep-lat/9209022].
- [21] L. Maiani, G. Martinelli, M. Paciello, and B. Taglienti, Nucl.Phys. **B293**, 420 (1987).
- [22] Michael J. Glatzmaier, talk given on ‘Glue Helicity On the Lattice - Coulomb Gauge Perturbation’ in The 32nd International Symposium on Lattice Field Theory 2014